the most of the prominent political men and public writers of this country speak of the actual objects in made by American merchants to have their commence sic stroyed by English corsairs, aided, abelted and counteneed by English merchants and the government itself, is worthy of the paimiest days of the piratical invers of or the bucanters of America. Are we not fulless Sallee of the bucanners of America. Are we not folious upon evit times? Lord Viscount Palmerston, the Prime Minister of England, actually stated in a specia in the House of Commons that the Americans had no cause whatever for irritation against the caper?

I positively heard that there are a great many men of influence is this country who won't are rather have a war between England and the United States how, than see the American government successful is putting down the rebellion. It must be for the serious consideration of the American copie to decide whether they better urge on or accept the guardon of firece strife at this juncture, or a serious way to be used to the putting whether they better urge on or accept the guardon of firece strife at this juncture, or

I have the best of reasons for believing the three eventualities have been likely declared between the ministers of the two countries, in the prospect that there with be a war. Our people and government want to consider all these things fully before entering rashly into a conflict with two nations, at once so powerful, so unscrupplous, and so unterly selfish. At present, if they choose to unite, there are no laws, nations, principalities or Fowers that they stand it, awe of, or that have the ability to give any serious effects to their netarious decizes. Great expectations and desires are forming, and not many weeks will chause before some decided action is taken. Let the Americans be prepared for it.

One great cause of apprehension exists here that I did not mention, and that is the late act of Congress authorizing the President to brine letters of marque and reprisal. They seem to believe here—and I am told the government entertains the same opinion—that if privateers are authorized, it with be or the direct purpose of retailating on British shapping, and that an embargo is at once to be laid on the property of British merchants as a return for the spoilations of the Alabama, the Oreito, Florida, &c. How that opinion has obtained I do not know, but I assure you it is very general.

The output is also easer al that, should Mr. Lincoln take

The opinion is also general that, should Mr. Lincoln take

The opinion is also general that, should Mr. Lincoln take that course, it will precipitate a war at once. It will not accessarily be an act of war; but in the present temper a would, to doubt, be very likely to produce it. Thear that Isaac Campbell & Co., among the largest reditors of Secsel, got a million sterling of the late concernate loan. But the great crowd of hungry customers the have run cargoes in do not get a stiver of it. T. S. logbie, who also sent a cargo or powder to Charleston, as over a hundred thousand pounds sterling owing to im, and his position and prospects are getting to be ery deplorable in consequence. And thus it is that evil ours got their reward.

## Our Paris Correspondence.

Panis, March 31, 1863. The Polish Question-What the English "Neutrals" Intend—"Secesh" Fame and Music—Curious Book on America—Camp at Chalons, &c.

If we may believe reports coming through semi-official ources, the Polish question has arrived at the stage of arler" between the French and other Cabinets of rope, and which pourparles differ materially from the English propositions, in not taking the treaties of 1815 as a point of departure, but looking to an entirely new orgation of the kingdom of Poland; and we are informthat in a few days we shall have evidence of the solicitude of France for the well-being of the Poles.

leved there that one principal and immediate object of neutral" speculators of Liverpool and London in uilding and fitting out piratical craft for the Confederates with a fleet which they can furnish them the ederal blockading vessels off some one of the Southern forts may be destroyed or driven off, so that the blockbe actuily raised, and sixty days' time be before it can be re-established. This being done n the interim, it is the intention of the "neutral" specuinters to run in immense quantities of goods, and also to get out as much as possible of the cheap cotton, which, under the provisions of the Confederate loan bonds reently snapped up with such readiness in England, they have the option of taking, in lieu of the distant redemption promised. Now that the Solicitor General has defended House of Commons the "neutral" action of the nglish government in permitting the fitting out of the Alabama, and as it is said that the whole of the money

Alabama, and as it is said that the whole of the money raized in Enghand on the cotton loan is to be expended there, it is probable that English and Scotch dockyards will be doing a lively business in Confederate vessels. How glorious it must be to be famous. Coming down the Rue Rivoli yesterday, and stopping in front of a shop where photographs are sold, I saw among others the "counterfeit presentment" of the "President of the Southern Confederacy." And what do you suppose was the name beneath it to indicate who the great man was? Nothing but "Plavids." There was food for meditation in this. How glorious it must be to be famous—to distract and roin a country, and cause the deaths of hundreds of thousands of her people; to aspire to and attain the unenviable reputation of a ch-trator, and have his name torcared into "Davids." A few doors below, however, in a music shop window, was something which, in the eyes of the "President" and his friends, would go far, perhaps, to compensate for the sad ignorance exhibited by the photograph seller. It was a sheet of music called, "The Confederate Canista," the words being in French, with "the right of translation reserved." On the outside was a portrait of "Davids," with a wreath around it, and the legend "Aide toi, Fleu U' aideza." The piece is dedicated "To His Excellency Jefferson Davids, President of the Southern Confederacy, with the Homago of the Authors," who state that it is to be sold "for the profit of the wounded soldiers of the Confederate army," who, I fear, will not derive any very considerable revenue from the sale, as "secosh" music is not particularly run after in Parts.

A very curfus book, and which is just now considered the "sreece dis jour." has been recently published in Paris, and has passed through three editions in a fortnight.

at particularly run area of and which is just now considered as "succe de jour," has been recently published in Paris, not has passed through three editions in a fortnight, is entitled "Paris en Americue," and although published under the nomine de plane of "Le locteur Rane lefebore", with a long string of imaginary titles, is well known to be the production of M. Edouard Labouaye, Proport to be the production of M. Edouard Labouaye, Pro-

And the property of the proper

The same

fine. It must be for the serious consideration of the errous people to decide whether they better urgs on accept the guerdon of herce strife at this juncture, or national materials are presented in the force of the serious serious. With the incis of other cowardies they rely on the aid of each and the control of the serious of the serious decided have been the little province of Texas, and, and could wond there into an undertaking a lonis Nacolcon should have not only as intree a side of the serious decided have been they strive as he pleases, but the little province of Texas, and, and the serious decided have been little province of Texas in the present base of reasons for believing that these intainties have been little province of the stock in the best of reasons for believing that these intainties have been little province of the serious decided and the serious decided and the serious decided in the serious decided action is many weeks will characterise are forming, and many weeks will characterise are forming.

He is were not for these apprehensions, the insurrection taself would cause but little uneasiness. You must not be misled by the exaggranted reports in the French and English papers; they are mostly manufactured at Cracow, and telegraphed over Europe by the Poles, to keep up the excitement and arouse the enthusiasm of the public by ficitious victories. In reality, there has been hardly any engagements except where the Poles were absolutely forced to make a stand, when they were generally dispersed at the first easet, not from any want of courage, for they are as brave a nation as ever existed, but because they are to scantily provided with arms and animonition to oppose a regular force, and their famous scythemen, who were so formidable in the days of fills and matchlocks, are shot down by our modern artillery long before they can reach the ranks of the enemy. The struggle, therefore, is too unequal to present any chanse of success to the insurgents, and would have been over ere now if it had not been partially encouraged by the Austrian government, which allows its subjects to join the insurgents by hundreds at a time and to puss and repass the frontier at their pleasure. What arms they have cit trunsited by Austria. The Watsaw correspondent of the St. Petersburg Fiedomoti states that the Austrian soldiers make a practice of soling them their musicus at ten forms a piece, and that the authorities wink at this traffic, only exacting a cemponation of eight licrus, which leaves the soldier a profit of two—some addition to his wetched pay. Nevertheless, the area of the insurrection, far from spreading, has been steadily contracting its dimensions. In Lithuania, where the first troubles ocurred simultaneously with the outbreak in the kingdom of Poland, a crushing blow was soon inflicted on the revolt by Manukin, at Sewatistchi, from which it has never been able to recover. Since then it has only appeared sporadically, at isolated points, and the rest of the country has been so tranquil that for the last six weeks t

# THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Lord Palmerston's Speech on England's

erston was formally installed as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University on the 30th ultime, in the midst of much enthusiasm. He made an appropriate ad-dress to the students. In the evening a grand banquet

for worth of wheat, it would be very probable that such an old much to wheat, it would be very probable that such an old much to be made, on the condition of the wheat being hypothecated as scentricy but such is not the case, and the deman so no European capitalists for the promotion of passis, works, to extend feater, free trade and civilication, are so tempting that there is hitle disposition to make political terms for purely beliggered purposes to either of the american disputants, or to depart from the cold nearlying of which some of the leaders of the prace societies have of late angrily complained.

The Confederate loan on the list of March was depressed and fell to \$a\$ 1 is promium.

The London Times of the list of April, in reviewing American makers it abundantly evident, if it were not so believe wickey and other sections.

The Marquis of Hartington on the War.

[From the London Times, March 26.]

The re-election of the Marquis of Hartington —[It will be recollected that this is the English gentleman whose name, according to President Lincoln, rhymes with that of Mrs. Partington, who lately went down to Richmond, and who on his return had the essents at a party given in one of the Fifth avenue mansloss in New York. —En. Histain.]—as one of the members for the northern division of the county of Lancashire, rendered necessary by his acceptance of office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, took place in the Shire Hall at Lancaster on Monday.

After the declaration of his election the Marquis made a speech, in which he said.—It has been said that, in the few remarks which I made at Preston the other day, I took a rather gloomy view of the state of things I have seen in America. I am afraid that I do take rather a gloomy view of the state of things I have seen in America. I am afraid that I do take rather a gloomy view of these events, but I am also afraid that speech, in which he said.—It has been said that, in the few remarks which I made at Preston the other day, I took a rather gloomy view of the state of things I have seen in Annerica. I am afraid that I do take rather a gloomy view of those events, but I am also afraid that facts justly me in doing so. I do not know whence I am to look for peace to an account took for peace to exter from the Southern Confederacy. I spent a short time in the Southern confederacy, and the result of my observation—not the result of conversation with a few politicians per what I had read in violent articles in interested political papers, but in information gathered in the caim conviction of the people of that country, as expressed in their daily conversation, lives and conduct—led me to suppose that they will never, useder any circumstances, return to that Union they have learned so cordically to detect. I have seen men who have spent their while lives in allient circumstances and in rural pursuits, men who have led quiet and peaceable lives—I have seen them serving as privates in regiments of their States, serving badly clothed, badly fod, perhaps hardly with shoes upon their feet; but, in spite of their previous education and peaceth habits, these men are as average and as Moothirsty as if they had been trained up from their very youth to delight in war. I have seen men who have lived all their tives in poverty, who you would say had nothing to lose and nothing to gain, who had no interest in slavery, but who have join gain, who had no interest in slavery, but who have join gain, who had no interest in slavery, but who have join gain, who had no interest in slavery, but who have join goin with as much readiness as those who had the ranks of the army—I have seen these men in their camps as cheerful as possible, and asking for nothing but again to be led to battle with the enemy. This is not confined alone to the men, but the women in the Confederate States appear to have changed their very nature. They war sancher mean the people is the conscript law, which was passed, which affects all State rights affed all State privileges. If the States and the constitutional party in the States will state will stand by the law, the war will be indefinitely prionged; but if they think the time has now come to make a stand for constitutional principles, I think the government will not be able to raise the men required for the war much longer, and that the issue will be within a reasonable time. I will say, in conclusion, to you, as a Lancashire mun, that however long this unfortunate war may last, and however long it may be before we again receive those supplies of cotton which we need. I have still faith that Lancashire and Lancashire mun will get through this crisis. (Applause.) \*\*Emband\*\* has midst of much enthusiasm. He made an appropriate address to the students. In the evening a grand banquet was given to Lord Palmerston in the City Hall at Glasgow. His speech was mainly devoted to an encomium on the results of free trade as exemplified in Glasgow, where Adam Smith first inculcated his doctrines of political economy. He expatiated on the anxious desire of the government to remain at peace, while at the same time it would tolerate no insult or prevention from other Powers.

But I am glad to say there never was a time when this country was upon better terms of friendship with all large pollution, with strong arms and still here; her wealth and her power, buried in her coal mines, are still here; her wealth and her power, buried in her coal mines, are still here; her wealth and her power, buried in her coal mines, are still here; her wealth and her power, buried in her coal mines, are still here; her wealth and her power, buried in her coal mines, are still here; her wealth and her power, buried in her required for the warm may last, and however long it may be before we again receive those supplies of cotton which we need. I have still faith that Lancashire and Lancashire men will get through this crisis. (Applause.) England Assert we will have something else. Her capital is still here; her wealth and her power, buried to the world, and the property of the warm much longer, and that the issue will have you, as a Lancashire man, that however long it is unfor you, as a Lancashire man, that however long this unfor you, as a Lancashire man, that however long this unfor you, as a Lancashire man, that however long the you, as a Lancashire man, that however long this unfor we again receive those supplies of cotton which we need. I have still faith that Lancashire and Lancashire men with the warm may last, and however long it may be before we again receive those supplies of cotton which we again receive those supplies of cotton which we again receive those supplies of cotton which we again receive those sup

gained distinction under General Springs. A large body of casalry so springs. A large body of cassary somewhere in the neigh-hood of beenly thousand subres is about to attempt a de-train Nusherlie, under the command of General Van to and there are whispers that the Ohio river may creased, and the well known desaffection of the State Indiana stimulated and encouraged. It is not unrease ble to expect that out of, this gigantic cavarry raids the apparently imminent federal attack upon Cheries events may arise which will be too strong even for a obstinacy of the Washington Cabinet, and lead to that I lution of the mighty imbregio which convulses this a nized continent for which millions of weary hearts both sections are anxiously praying.

### THE ANOLO-REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The Privateer Alabama

At a meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce the matter of the complaints of the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Alabama was dis cussed. A special committee of the Chamber presented

the collowing report:—

That this committee, having considered the letter from the New York Chamber of Commerce containing resolutions of that body respecting the burning of certain skip by the Alabama, and addressed to the Board of Trade Liverpool, and which letter was forwarded to this Chamber, the Board of Trade in Iondon keg leave to report that the said letter does not appear to have been intended for this Chamber, and that it moreover refers to matters which pertain rather to the office of the British government than to that of this Chamber. The committee, therefore, recommend the council to reply to the New York Chamber of Commerce in the above sense, assuring that body at the same tline that it is the carnest desire of this Chamber, as representing the mercantile community of Liverpool. New York Chamber of Commerce in the above sense, assuring that body at the same time that it is the earnest desire of this Chamber, as representing the mercantile community of Liverpool, to retain the most friendly relations with the mercantile community of New York, and to maintain in all respects a strictly neutral position between the two comending parties in the present unhappy quarrel.

After a debate an amondment was adopted referring the report, together with a second letter received from Now York and the pamphlet enclosed, to the committee for a full acknowledgment and reply.

The President of the Chamber remarked that the desire of the council was to preserve the most friendly relations with the merchants of New York. They fully sympathized with that great nation in their present difficulties. In another article the London Times reviews the history of the repudiated Mississippi bonds, and expresses a hope that Jefferson Davis' view of the case, now that he is in the maturity of his experience, will be of a character very different from that which twelve years back he delivered in the Senate at Washington.

The London Skipping Gazette calls attention to the fact that bong fide American citizens are extensively engaged in sailing their vessels under the British fing, and warns shippers of the risks of ownership.

The Privateer Southerner.

From the Liverpool Post, March 20.]
The screw steamer, which was stated in the Lon News of Tuesday to have been built at Stockton for Confederates, has been launched from the building 10 Mesers. M. Pearse & Co., of that town, and is largest iron steam vessel launched on the Toes. The largest iron steam vessel launched on the Tees. The following are her dimensions:—Length over all, 294 feet nin luches: breadth of beam, 38 feet two inches: depth o hold, 22 feet; comage (old measurement) 1,953 and 37 94ths. The engmas of 300 horse power, constructed by Messrs. Fossick & Hackworth, are fitted with super heating and fuel neating apparatus, and all other recent im provements for economizing coal. She is reported to built for a Liverpool house, and Messrs. Pearse have or ders for 8,000 tons of iron shipping, nearly all for Liver pool houses.

The British People Against the Priva

The following petition to the House of Commons has been forwarded to Mr. W. Forster for presentation:—
To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled—
The petition of the Liverpool Emancipation Society respectfully showeth: That the steamship Alabama was built and equipped in this port, for the purpose, as sinc developed, of preying upon the commercial navy of country with which we are and have been at passe.

That her Majesty's government was duly informed of the character of the ship before she sailed, as is shown by the orders aftewards given to detail her at Queens

and manned by our sailors, must be left to the decision of the legal advisers of the Crown, but it is of the greatest importance that the irritation which such lawless conduct naturally occlues should be allayed, and that a friendly nation should not, by the hostility of any portion of her Majesty's subjects, be treated as a public enemy.

sign from Captain Bandwin. Contact you might be sent on board with them. Captain Jarman said he would not give up his papers, that they might be sent on board with them. Captain Jarman said he would not give up his papers to any one but the British Consul, or to his order; that he would not give them up to be taken out of the ship, see would he leave her himself unless compelled by toros to do so; that they were all at his service to be examined on beard the Peterhoff, and that vice to be examined on beard the Peterhoff, and that

his order; that he would not give them up to be taken out of the ship, see would be leave her himself unless compelled by torce to do so; that they were all at his service to be examined on beard the Peterhoff, and that Captain Faldwin might send him or any number of officers to make the examination.

The Medical Texamination.

The Medical Texamination.

The Medical Texamination of the ship captain faldwin be compliments, and wishes to have the papers of the ship. Captain Jarman declined to let them go out of the vessel, when the officer, whom we afterwards ascertained to be Lieut Lewis, United States Navy, took possession of the letterhour in the name of the United States, and declared that Capt. Jarman was no longer in command, and that be and all the passengers were to remain confined to the cabin. Another officer was sent down to demand that all arms in possession of Capt. Jarman in passengers should be given up, threatening search in case of refusal. Accordingly several pistols and knives were given up and sent on beard the Vanderbilt.

About cleven P. M. Capt. Jarman wrote Capt. Baldwin that he considered the capture of the reterhoff to be an illegal act, as her papers had been examined and passed by the Alabama a few days previously, and that, as he had her Majesty's mails for Matamarcs on board, he requested that, to avoid delay in their delivery, Capt. Baldwin would deliver them to her Majesty't Consul at St. Thomas, so that he might send their delivery, Capt. Baldwin would deliver them to her Majesty't Consul at St. Thomas, so that he might send their delivery, Capt. Baldwin would deliver them to her Majesty't Consul at St. Thomas, so that he might send their delivery, Capt. Baldwin would deliver them to her Majesty't Consul at St. Thomas, so that he might send their delivery, Capt. Baldwin would deliver them to her Majesty't Consul at St. Thomas, so that he might send their delivery, Capt. Baldwin who sent his compliments, and that he did not feel authorized to take any part of the freight out of the

holf.

Our voyage since has been without any incident worthy of record, except we were allowed to go on dock, four of us at a time, for the benefit of the open air, our liberty, however, being restricted to the after part of the ship, and an armed marine was stationed night and day at the

and an armed marine was stationed night and day at the cabin door.

I have thus far narrated the veyage of the Peterhoff, which vessel, loaded with goods not contraband of war, and having had her papers examined and passed in London, Plymouth and Falmouth, has been fired at and eyer hauled in Danish waters by the United States steamer Alabama, by which vessel her papers were passed. On leaving St. Thomas she had the certificate of Acting Consul Mr. Ball, and nevertheless was overhanied just out side the port by the United States steamer Vanderbill. I have learned from Mr. Lovis, the prize captain, that Captain Bald win wished to let her go, but was compelled to take possession by express orders from Admiral Wilkes. Thus by the arbitrary conduct of this individual a British ship proceeding from a British port to a neutral with a proper cargo has been seized and her crew removed by appeiror force, the officers and seven passen gers deprived of their liberty for ten days and guarded by armed men.

I shall in a subsequent letter advise you of what takes place at Key West, having written so far in anticipation.

S. J. REDGATE.

Captain G. A. Haisted, R. N., Secretary to Lloyd's, London.

Captain G. A. Halsted, R. N., Secretary to Lloyd's, London.

The London Times of the 2d of April regards the capture of the Peterhoff as a deliberate attempt to extend and magnify the powers of blockade. The federals have almost blockaded certain ports of our own in their eageness to intercept trailic between those ports and others, and at least they have gone to the length of espying incheate adventures in this country, putting their own construction on mercantile speculation, proserbing ships beforehand by means of seizure, without reference to destination or cargo, wherever they can be pounced upon at sea. The Times has, in short, no doubt that Admiral Wilkes carried precise instructions to capture the Peterhoff. She may be released after more or less detention, and compensation papers paid on demnad. The federals will find their own recompose in the command acquired over the commerce of the seas and the alarm communicated to traders; but it can hardly be defined that such proceedings call for the serious attention of the country.

### THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

nent, in a note addressed to the representatives at Paris upon the unfortunate country.

An imperial ordinance had been issued

an importat ordinance had been issued appointing General Count Berg in the place of General Sormorskow as addates of the Grand Duke Constantine in the chief command of the army of Poland. The same ordinance also appoints General Lewschine Chief of the Police of Warsaw.

also appoints General Lewschine Chief of the Police of Warsaw.
Vienna advices say Langiewicz was still in the citadel of Cracow.
Archbishop Felioski, of Warsaw, in a letter to the Emperor, maintains that the only means of pacifying Poland is to unite all the Russ-Polish provinces, with the existing kingdom, into a Polish kingdom under the Russian crown. Unless this is done submission is impossible and the country will be devastated.

The Cologne Gazete prints a report from Vienna that the French government insists on the complete independence of Foland, with the Duke of Leuchtenberg as a sovereign King.

This statement is discredited.
A Cracow despatch of March 29 says:—Bands of insurgents, under the command of Mielancki and Kochanowski, have had several successful engagements with the Russian troops, and are increasing their exertions.

Numerous fresh bodies of insurgents have assembled.

south of Zamosc.

The Polish insurgents of Pacif and Augustows have received a thousand Minle rifles.

On the 29th March, Gen. Rzewuski crossed the Bug in order to commence operations in Voltynis.

It was rumored that a Polish legion under the command of Wiezbicki had marched from Teutscha, in Buigaria, into Podolia.

Langiewicz.

LANGIEWICZ GOING TO PRISON.
[Cracow (March 24) correspondence of London Times.]
Poor Langiewicz, atter asking in vain to be allowed to

The Provisional Government to the The Provisional government of Poland have issued the following proclamates:

The Provisional government of Poland have issued following proclamation:—
FRLIOW GOUNTRYMEN.—The dictatorship of General glewicz having ceased on the 19th of March, the colet thorsty of the country returns into the hands of the promotion in attional government at Warsaw, who have never of their government duties, and are the only and so gally constituted authority of the oneutry. Follow of tryment the return of power into the hands of men have called forth the rising, and perseveringly difference ought to be a guarantee to you that the movement continue, and that is shall not end without victory, we will fight unwearingly, without being dishearten ill success or deterred by obstacles. We will not contrate the whole cause in one person, when in our possession of the confidence of the nation, we holly stand forth seainst all factions which might tempt to create, without our concent, any new powe authority. Fellow countrymen, we grissp again eith and confidence the belin of the national government, practical in devising remedies in cases of emergency are confident in being able to aver the danger withrestees us in consequence of the fall of the Detautor Fatinful to the cause the standard of which, this is, sets aside every misunderstanding of party, we in the whole nation to be decision.

STEPHEN BOBROSKI, Commis

al National Government.

STEPHEN BORROSSI, Commissioner Extraordinary.

The Promises and Policy of Russia.

[From the Cas of Bresian, March 28]

The Russian propesals enist to have been made to the Western Ambassadors may be rearried as the sird result of the prolonged struggle on the banks of the Nida. They are a turther proof that the disposition of Russia is yield is entirely dependent upon the power displayed by maurrection. We do not here lay particular stress upon the military strength of the insargents, nor is it possible for us to anticipate the fortune of war and the defeat, or otherwise, of either party engaged; but, from all that has hitherto occurred, we derive the lessen that the Russian government, which before the outbreak of the rebellin would not hear of concessions, has now, who a rebellion is suppressed, as it erroneously says, given some vague primises in a sense lavorable to the country. Sinces for or not, rebelvin, such as it was, has exercised a solidifying influence upon the Russian government, it is probable from procedent, will be induced to define, and render there practically useful, the reforms so indistinctly announced in a less developed state or the movement. \*\* \*\* The Russian government is desirous of the Holy Alliance, and destroying the international character duly belonging to it. The dangerous side of the question is thoraby turned against France and Europe penculty, and an attempt hade to reduce the situation to the status que of 1846. The main object of the Russian proposals we hold to be the estrangement of Austria from the Western Powers; but if the Western Fowers, as well as Austria, oare little for Poland and much for thomosives; the Russian promises will not be entertained by any of them—Prussia, perhaps, excepted. Acting otherwise they would not only resign their right of interference, but, as regards England, her title would be lost for entorcing the Vienna treaties on the basis of the present negotiations. There would be also the danger of contributing towards the

The Russo-Prussian Convention